

Amendments to the Specification:

Please replace the paragraph beginning at page 28, line 14, with the following rewritten paragraph:

[00130]EXAMPLE XI

Enhancement of the *Dendrobii Caulis* crude extract for acceleratively degrading the albumin glycosylation of RPE.

1 x 10⁶ RPE cells are seeded into the 96-well microplate, containing 10% FCS in DMEM, at 37°C, supplied with 5% CO₂. After incubation of 48 hrs, five sets of experiment are treated with the *Dendrobii Caulis* crude extract, in which each set of experiment includes two microplates for different treating time. After treating for 36 or 48 hrs, 0.01% EDTA is added into the microplate for harvesting the cells, and then the cells are suspended in the DMEM cell number for counting. Then, the cell solution is centrifuged for 5 min at 1200 rpm, and the cells are suspended back into 10 ml DEME twice. Then, the cell solution is centrifuged again, and is suspended back again with the 0.7 ml Homogenization buffer (50mM sodium acetate buffer, pH4.5 , 1mM DTT , 0.15M NaCl , 3mM NaN₃) containing 0.1 % TritonX-100. Then, the cell solution is vibrated by a sonicator for 15 sec, four cycles, for breaking the cell completely. Next, the cell solution is centrifuged at 13000 rpm for 15 mins, vibrated by a sonicator for 15 sec, four cycles, and centrifuged again at 11000 rpm for 15 min. The supernatant is then collected and filtrated under an aseptic condition. The protein concentration is detected. 1000mg/ml AGE-BSA are filtrated under an aseptic condition. After reacting for 0, 6, 12, 24, 48, 72 hrs, the corresponding electrophoresis is proceeded in order to observe the conformation and the degree of the AGE-BSA degradation.

Please replace the paragraph beginning at page 31, line 23, with the following rewritten paragraph:

[00134] EXAMPLE XIII

Effect of the alcohol extract of *Dendrobii Caulis* on the mice having diabetic angiopathy induced by the glycated albumin.

Four sets of BABLC/c mice, aged 8 weeks, are fed with the forage containing various amount of the methanol extract of *Dendrobii Caulis*, 0 mg /kg/day, 1 g/kg/day, 200 mg /kg/day, 40 mg/kg/day. Each set has three mice. The mice is treated with glycated mice serum albumin (MAG) via the tail vein injection, 2.5 mg/time, twice/week, for three weeks. Then, the mice are continuously fed with the forage containing the methanol extract of *Dendrobii Caulis* for two weeks. The mice are dissected in order to prepare wax-embedded sections of the eyes, liver, and kidney in which the pathological change are observed by the HE stain.

Please replace the paragraph beginning at page 35, line 1, with the following rewritten paragraph:

[00139] As to the purified component DCMPbL6,7D4H3, various concentration (0.1, 1, 10 $\mu\text{g/ml}$) of DCMPbL6,7D4H3 can significantly accelerate the phagocytosis of RPE, and the relevant results are shown in Fig. 18. Please refer to Fig. 18, which is the bar chart illustrating the effects of DCMPbL6,7D4H3 on phagocytosis of RPE. The relevant experimental contents are simply described as follows. 1×10^4 RPE cells are seeded in 96-well microplate per well, containing 10% FCS in DMEM. After 48hrs, the medium is changed with 2% FCS in DMEM and then different concentrations of DCMPbL6,7D4H3 are added respectively. After 48hrs, 50 μl of 2×10^7 FITC-ROS/ml is added into each well. Four hours later, the unbounded FITC-ROS is washed out with PBS. The fluorescence intensity is detected by a 1420 Multilable counter (PE) measurement system. * $P < 0.01$ is obtained by comparing with the phagocytosis of RPE treated with 2% FCS. Although the chemical structure of DCMPbL6,7D4H3 can't be confirmed by the current science yet, the ~~DCMPbL6,7D3H3~~ DCMPbL6,7D4H3 is able to be defined by the following NMR spectrums. Figs. 19-24 are the various NMR spectrums of DCMPbL6,7D4H3 in the solvent of DMSO- d_6 , using a 500-MHz instrument.

Please replace the paragraph beginning at page 35, line 18, with the following rewritten paragraph.

[00140] EXAMPLE XV

Effects of the extract of *Dendrobii Cauli* on the NO production of RPE.

Please refer to Fig. 25, which is the bar chart illustrating the effects of the extract of *Dendrobii Caulis* on nitric oxide (NO) productions of RPE. The methanol extract of *Dendrobii Caulis* (DCM) having various concentration (100, or 1000 $\mu\text{g/ml}$) can significantly accelerate the NO production of RPE, and the relevant results are shown in Fig. 25. The EtOAc extract of *Dendrobii Caulis* (DCMPe) having various concentration (10, or 100, or 1000 $\mu\text{g/ml}$) can significantly accelerate the NO production of RPE, and the relevant results are shown in Fig. 25. The n-butanol extract of *Dendrobii Caulis* (DCMPe DCMPb) having various concentration (10, or 1000 $\mu\text{g/ml}$) can significantly accelerate the NO production of RPE, and the relevant results are shown in Fig. 25. The n-hexane extract of *Dendrobii Caulis* (DCMPb) having various concentration (100, or 1000 $\mu\text{g/ml}$) can significantly accelerate the NO production of RPE, and the relevant results are also shown in Fig. 25. The relevant experimental contents are simply described as follows. 1×10^4 RPE cells are seeded in 96-well microplate per well, containing 10% FCS in DMEM. After 48hrs, the medium is changed with 2% FCS in DMEM then different concentrations of the extracts of *Dendrobii Caulis* are added respectively. After 48hrs, 50 μl of 2×10^7 FITC-ROS/ml is added into each well. Four hours later, the unbounded FITC-ROS is washed with PBS. The fluorescence intensity is detected by a 1420 Multilable counter (PE) measurement system. * $P < 0.05$ is obtained by comparing with the NO production of RPE treated with 2% FCS.

Please replace the paragraph beginning at page 37, line 5, with the following rewritten paragraph.

[00142] Please refer to Fig. 27, which is the electrophoresis diagram showing the effect of the chemical solvent partition extracts of *Dendrobii Caulis* on HGF mRNA expression of RPE. The experimental steps are similar to that of Fig-~~26~~ 26. As shown in Fig. 27, the n-hexane extract of *Dendrobii Caulis* (Ph) can significantly accelerate the expression of HGF, since the RPE cells treated with Ph clearly shows a stronger HGF cDNA expression level.